**The Easiest**

**In**

**English Language**

**Level Three**

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**ماجستير في اللغة الإنجليزية بتقدير امتياز**

**خبرة طويلة في أعرق المدارس و المراكز**

**محاضر في جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية**

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**Simple present المضارع البسيط**

* **إثبات**

للمفرد V inf + s فعل مجرد مع

S (فاعل) + + CS .

للجمع V inf فعل مجرد فقط

* **نفي**

does

S (فاعل) + + not + V. inf مجرد + CS .

do

* **سؤال**

Does

+ S (فاعل) + V. inf + CS ?

Do

Wh

* + - * **الدلائل**

Facts , Habits , Description , Routine , Adverbs of Frequency

Always , usually , often , sometimes , seldom , rarely , never

Generally , normally , frequently , repeatedly ,

every + زمن زمن + ly , مواعيد و أحداث مستقبلية ثابتة

* + - * **أمثلة**
* Water……………………. at 100 C". ( boil )
* The moon …………………………….. by itself . ( not , shine )
* The people in Jordan ……………. in the mosque on Fridays. ( pray )
* She always …………………………….. to the school . ( go )
* What ………….. you ……………. every morning ? ( do )
* The lions ……………………………………. strong animals . ( be )
* The plane …………………………… at 7:00 p.m tomorrow. ( land )

**present continuous المضارع المستمر**

* **إثبات**

is

S (فاعل) + are + V. ing + CS .

am

* **نفي**

is

S (فاعل) + are + not + V. ing + CS .

am

* **سؤال**

Is

Are + S (فاعل) + V. ing + CS ?

Am

Wh

* + - * **الدلائل**

Now , nowadays , these days , today , tonight , at this time , at the moment , look ! , listen ! , stop ! , hurry ! , be careful ! , be silent ! , be quiet !

* + - * **أمثلة**
* The students ……………………………….. tablets in their classes nowadays.

( use )

* Sami …………………………………. the trees at this time .

( not , cut )

* Look ! , the snake ……………………….. on the rock now .

( lie )

**المضارع التام present perfect**

* **إثبات**



S + (فاعل) + V.p.p (تصريف ثالث) + cs .

* **نفي**



S (فاعل) + + not + V.p.p + cs .

* **سؤال**



+ subject + V.p.p (تصريف ثالث) + CS (تكملة الجملة) ?



Wh + + subject + V.p.p + CS ?

* + - * **الدلائل**

Since منذ , for لمدة , Yet بعد , just فقط , already تماماً , recently مؤخراً ,

at last في الآخر , ever أبداً , never أبداً , so far حتى بعد , up to now حتى الآن

, by the age of , twice ….

في وسط الجملة



so فاعل , فعل مجرد

* + - * **أمثلة**
  + I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Amrica since 2000 . ( live )
  + she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the theater for 5 years . (sing)
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ petra recently ? (visit)
  + The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a job yet . (find)

* + Asma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football for ten years .( not , play )
  + The boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the papers at last. (not,cut)
  + We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for our project recently . ( Work)

**المضارع التام المستمرpresent perfect continous - ing**

* **إثبات**



S + + been + V-ing + cs.

* **نفي**



S + + not+been + V-ing + cs.

* **سؤال**



+ S + been + V-ing + CS (تكملة الجملة )?



Wh + + S + been + V-ing + CS ?

* + - * **الدلائل**



دليل مهم ( be , ( فعل + been + V-ing .



+ زمن .



+ the last + زمن .

(دليل مهم) **Along** + زمن .

(دليل مهم) **All** (طوال) + زمن .

* + - * **أمثلة**
* Nour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an essay all morning (دليل) .

\* نحذف " e " من الفعل عند إضافة " ing" ( be ,write )

* Sami is tired. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for exam for one month.( be , revise)

\* دخل علي المضارع التام بدل عن المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تأتي مع المستمر " أفعال الشعور ، أفعال التفكير ) .

* My friend has a headache . He has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much T.V

( watch) .

* You look a bit tired what have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing all night ?

( be )

* Huda has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English for twelve years now .

( learn , learning , learns )

* You look a happy person . what have you been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in these days ? ( make )

**الفرق بين المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر**



* + - * present perfect + V.p.pاستخدامات المضارع المستمر

**1.** finished منتهي , completed مكمل , not still غير باقي , not repeated غير متكرر .

**2.** focus on a result . التركيز على النتيجة

**3.** fact that something happened in the past . التركيز على حقيقة حدثت في الماضي إنجاز أو خبرة نتائجها ملاحظة في الحاضر .



* + - * present perfect continuous + been + V-ing

استخدامات المضارع المستمر

**1.** Unfinished غير منتهي , not complete غير مكتمل , still باقي, repeated متكرر .

**2.** focus on the activity itself . التركيز على النشاط نفسه من بداية الحدث

**3.** stress the length of time on activity . التركيز على مدة النشاط

**Q1** **.** **a-** Lina has written the story.

**b-** Lina has been written the story .

Which sentences indicates that lina has finished writing the story ?

**Q2 .** **a-** Rami has run 3 km.

**b-** Rami has been running for 3 hours .

Which sentences focus on a result ?

**Since : منذ**

منذ بداية المدة الزمنية



1990 /2000 , January , Sunday , o'clock .

) ed بعد الفراغ فعل ماضي ( تصريف ثاني ،

**For** :- المدة الزمنية من بداية الحدث حتى نهايته (من مدة ، لمدة)

50 years , 12 months , 5 days ,7 hours ,8 weeks

(سنين-عدد) , (شهور- عدد) , (أيام) , (ساعات),(أسابيع)

* Asma has been playing the piano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was thirteen . ( for , since , from )
* My uncle has worked as teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1990 .

( since , for , yet )

* She has played football \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3 Years .

(since , for , from)

* I have lived in al\_salt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1999 .

( Since , for , yet)

\* فقط نختار ( since, for ) فقط والخيار المتبقي ملغي .

**Simple past الماضي البسيط**

* **إثبات**

S (فاعل) + Past verb (تصريف ثاني , ed ) + CS .

* **نفي**

S (فاعل) + did + not + v.inf (فعل مجرد) + CS .

* **سؤال**

Did + S + V.inf + CS ?

Wh + did + S + V.inf + CS ?

* + - * **الدلائل**

yesterday , ago , in the past , past time, last+ زمن, the previous + زمن before + زمن . in + زمن ماضي

* + - * **أمثلة**
* She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ petra last year . (visit )
* We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the pool yesterday . ( not,swim)
* my father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from his job last year.( retire)
* She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her project with nice way last month before she travelled . ( Make )
* Ramzi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good novel in 2005 . ( write )

**past continuous الماضي المستمر**

* **إثبات**

was

S (فاعل) + + V. ing + CS .

were

* **نفي**

was

S (فاعل) + + not + V. ing + CS .

were

* **سؤال**

Was

+ S (فاعل) + V. ing + CS ?

Were

Wh

* + - * **الدلائل**

When , While , as

جملة ماضي بسيط جملة ماضي مستمر

V 2 was

+ V. ing + CS .

were

* + - * **أمثلة**
* When I entered my home , my mother……………………. The food.

( cook )

* Hani saw them while they ………………………………….in the pool .

( swim )

* I …………………my office as she was typing the letters . ( leave )

**past perfect الماضي التام**

* **إثبات**

S (فاعل) + had + V.p.p (تصريف ثالث) + CS .

* **نفي**

s + had + not + V.p.p + CS.

* **سؤال**

Had + subject+ V.p.p + CS ?

Wh + had + subject+ V.p.p + CS ?

* + - * **الدلائل**

before , after , as soon as , when , by the time ,

by + زمن ماضي ,

felt + صفة , because

جملة ماضي بسيط جملة ماض تام

* + - * **أمثلة**
* I felt nervous because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . ( not,fly )
* My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the university by 2002 . ( graduate )
* Before I left my office , I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all my work . ( finish )

**past perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر**

* **إثبات**

S (فاعل) + had + been + V.ing + CS .

* **نفي**
* S (فاعل) + had + not + been + V.ing + CS .
* **سؤال**
* Had + subject + been + V.ing + CS ?

Wh

* + - * **الدلائل**

before , after , as soon as , when , by the time , because

by + time , V2 / felt + صفة , ( be , فعل )

جملة ماضي بسيط جملة ماض تام

V2 ( all / along / since / for / + زمن ) الحل

**الاستخدام**  مع فعل استمر في الماضي ثم توقف لحدوث فعل اخر

* + - * **أمثلة**
* Ali ………………………………………… when I saw him . ( run )
* My sister …………………………………. T.V by 8 p.m this evening .

( not , watch )

* I had been working by the time my brother …………….. me . ( phone )
* He was tired . He ……………………………………… all day . ( be , work )
* Sana returned to Amman in 2010. She ………………………….. her PHD in Britain . ( be , do )

**استخدامات الماضي التام Past Perfect**

**1-** To clarify which of two past actions happened first

(للتوضيح أي الحدثين الماضيين حدث أولاً )

First Action Had + V.p.p (تصريف ثالث)

Second Action V2 (تصريف ثاني للفعل)

**2-** To talk about **feeling , situation , state or action** happened in the past ((للتحدث عن شعور أو وضع أو حالة أو حدث حدثَ في الماضي

**3-** To provide background information happened in the past .

(للتزويد عن خلفية معلومات حدثت في الماضي)

* + - * **أمثلة**

**-** Irish people emigrated because so many had died of starvation .

Which of two past actions happened first ?

a- Irish people emigrated .

b- many Irish people had died of starvation .

\*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **الاستخدام** | **المعنى** | **القاعدة** |
| In+ زمن ماضي | During | ماضي بسيط  V2 (تصريف ثاني) |
| By + زمن ماضي | Before | ماضي تام  Had+V.pp (تصريف ثالث) |
| Since + زمن ماضي | منذ | مضارع تام  + V.p.p |

* + She has played football \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2000 .

( since , by , in )

**-** Hani graduate from the college \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1995 .

( since , by , in )

**-** Rami \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Al-Salt by 2005 .

( Live )

**-** a- Sami had stayed in America by 1999 .

b- Sami stayed in America in 1999 .

Which sentences indicates that Sami stayed in America before 1999 ?

**Simple Future المستقبل البسيط**

* **إثبات**

S (فاعل) + will + V. inf مجرد + CS .

* **نفي**

S (فاعل) + will + not + V. inf مجرد + CS .

* **سؤال**

Will + S (فاعل) + V. inf مجرد + CS ?

Wh

* + - * **الدلائل**

Tomorrow , soon , next + زمن , after + زمن مباشرة , in the future , future time , in + زمن مستقبلي

* + - * **أمثلة**
* Slawa …………………………… from the university in 2017 . ( graduate )
* He'll ………………………………. Petra next week . ( visit )
* She won't …………………………… in the Dead sea in the future.
* …………….. you ……………………… Chess after two hours ? ( play )
* They …………………………………. to the USA tomorrow .

( travel )

* The movie ………………………………… soon on Mbc 2 . ( not , come )

**Going to + V. inf مجرد**

* + - * **إثبات**

is

S (فاعل) + are + going to + V. inf + CS .

am

* + - * **نفي**

is

S (فاعل) + are + not + going to + V. inf + CS .

Am

* + - * **سؤال**

**Is**

**Are +** S (فاعل) + going to + V. inf + CS .

**Am**

**Wh**

* + - * **دلائل**

دلائل المستقبل البسيط و لكن تستخدم مع

1. Prediction للتوقع / التنبؤ المبني على شواهد
2. Future plans للتخطيط للمستقبل
   * + - **أمثلة**

- There are a lot of clouds . So it ……………………………………heavily .

( rain )

* + She is pregnant in the seventh month, she ………………………………………… a baby after two months. ( have )

**Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر**

* **إثبات**

S (فاعل) + will + be + V. ing + CS .

* **نفي**
* S (فاعل) + will + not + be + V. ing + CS .

* **سؤال**
* will + Subject + be + V. ing + CS ?

Wh

* + - * **الدلائل**

The exact time later / in + زمن............... + time

**الاستخدام : - لوصف فعل سيكون مستمرا في المستقبل**

* + - * **أمثلة**
* In two weeks time , my sister ………….…………………………… at the university . ( study )
* He'll ………………………………. Petra the exact time later .

( be , visit )

* The boy won't be with us , he …………………………… in the doctor.

( see )

* Will you come to the party after 5 p.m. or …………….……………………… at home alone ? ( you , stay )

**Future Perfect المستقبل التام**

* **إثبات**

S (فاعل) + will + have + V. p.p. ثالث + CS .

* **نفي**

S (فاعل) + will + not + have + V. p.p. ثالث + CS .

* **سؤال**

will + Subject + have + V. p.p. ثالث + CS ?

Wh

* + - * **الدلائل**

By tomorrow , , by next + زمن , by + زمن + from now , by the end of this + زمن , by the future , by future time , by + زمن مستقبلي

**الاستخدام :- عندما سينتهي فعل معين في وقت معين في المستقبل**

* + - * **أمثلة**
* Slawa …………………………… from the university by 2017 . ( not, graduate )
* By the end of this year , I ……………………………………. Tawjihi . (finish)
* …………….. you ……………………… in the match this time next year ?

( win )

* They …………………………………. to the UK by four years from now .

( go )

**Active passive**

**التحويل من معلوم إلى مجهول**

**Active معلوم passive مجهول**

* **مضارع بسيط**

**V + s is**

**V بدون s are + V p.p. ثالث**

**am**

**Does is**

**Do + not + v inf are + not + V p.p. ثالث**

**am**

* **ماضي بسيط**

**V 2 was**

**تصريف ثاني للفعل were + V p.p. ثالث**

**was**

**Did + not + v inf + not + V p.p. ثالث**

**were**

* **المضارع المستمر**

**is is**

**are + V ing are + being + V p.p. ثالث**

**am am**

* **الماضي المستمر**

**was was**

**+ V ing + being + V p.p. ثالث**

**were were**

* **المضارع التام**

**has has**

**have + V. pp.ثالث have + been + V p.p. ثالث**

* **الماضي التام**

**had + V. pp.ثالث had + been + V p.p. ثالث**

* **المستقبل**

**will / would will / would**

**shall / should shall / should**

**can / could can / could**

**may / might + مجرد may / might + be + V p.p. ثالث**

**must / had to must / had to**

**has to has to**

**have to + V. مجرد have to + be + V p.p. ثالث**

**is is**

**are + going to + مجرد are + going + be + V p.p. ثالث**

**am am**

**will + have + v pp will + have + been +v pp**

**will + be + v ing will + be + being +v pp**

**Jack eats an apple every day**

**An apple……………………………………………………………………………..**

**The boy doesn’t like watching movies.**

**watching movies …………………………………………………………………**

**Sana broke the windows yesterday.**

**The windows …………………………………………………………………………**

**The farmer didn’t plough the garden last week .**

**The garden ………………………………………………………………………**

**She is taking me to Amman.**

**I…………………………………………………………………….**

**They weren’t putting the box in the store .**

**The box……………………………………………………………**

**Nobody has told them the truth.**

**They…………………………………………………………………**

**The truth………………………………………………………………**

**They had delivered the goods to here.**

**The goods……………………………………………………………..**

**The government should have stopped smoking in the public places.**

**Smoking…………………………………………………………………………**

**She won't write the letters tomorrow.**

**The letters…………………………………………………………………**

**Reported Speech**

**الكلام المنقول**

**Direct مباشر Indirect غير مباشر**

**ضمائر الفاعل**

**I he , she**

**you we , they , he , she , I**

**we they**

**ضمائر المفعول به**

**Me him , her**

**You us , them , him , her , me**

**Us them**

**ضمائر الملكية التي يأتي بعدها اسم**

**my his , her**

**your our , their , his , her , my**

**our their**

**ضمائر الملكية التي لا يأتي بعدها اسم**

**mine his , hers**

**yours ours , theirs , his , hers , mine**

**ours theirs**

**ضمائر النفس**

**myself himself, herself**

**yourself himself, herself, myself**

**yourselves ourselves ,themselves**

**ourselves themselves**

**تحويلات الأزمنة و الأفعال**

**مضارع بسيط ماضي بسيط**

**V + s V 2 تصريف ثاني**

**V بدون s**

**Does**

**Do + not + v inf did + not + v inf مجرد**

**Does**

**Do + subject + vinf +cs ? Subject + V 2 + cs .**

**ماضي بسيط ماضي تام**

**V 2 تصريف ثاني had + v. pp ثالث**

**Did + V inf had + v. pp**

**Didn't + V inf had + not + v. pp**

**Direct Indirect**

**is was**

**are were**

**am**

**was had been**

**were**

**has had**

**have**

**had had had**

**will would**

**shall should**

**can could**

**may مجرد might مجرد**

**must had to**

**تحويلات الكلمات و الظروف**

**this that**

**these those**

**now then**

**here there**

**today that day**

**tonight that night**

**tomorrow the day after**

**yesterday the day before**

**next + زمن the following +زمن**

**Last + زمن the previous + زمن**

**+ زمن ago + زمن before**

**At the moment at that moment**

1. **Statement الجملة الخبرية**

**تعرف من أنها تبدأ بفاعل ثم فعل و تنتهي بنقطة**

**الحل – تكتب الجملة بنفس الترتيب مع إجراء التحويلات المطلوبة**

**" I will visit Aqaba next week ."**

**Sami said that………………………………………………………………………..**

**" My bike was stolen yesterday ."**

**The boy reported that…………………………………………………………………**

**" we are playing tennis now."**

**The children said…………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Order جمل الأمر أو الطلب**

**تعرف هذه الجمل من أنها تبدأ بفعل و تنتهي بنقطة**

**الحل**

**أمر مثبت to + V inf مجرد**

**أمر منفي not to + V inf مجرد**

**" Study hard before the exams ."**

**The teacher ordered me ………………………………………………………………**

**" Don’t judge the people by appearance ."**

**The old man advised me …………………………………………………………….**

**" Stay at your home in the bad weather."**

**My grand pa advised me…………………………………………………………**

1. **Yes / No Questions أسئلة نعم / لا**

**هو كل سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد و ينتهي بعلامة سؤال**

**الحل**

**مقدمة الحل if / whether + subject + helping verb + main verb + cs .**

**" Are you swimming in the pool these days ? "**

**Ali asked Lina ……………………………………………………………………………………**

**" Have you done your project lately ? "**

**The man asked the boy ……………………………………………………………………**

**The man asked the girl ……………………………………………………………………**

**The man asked the boys ……………………………………………………………………**

**The man asked us …….……………………………………………………………………**

**The man asked me ……………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Wh Questions Wh أسئلة**

**هو كل سؤال يبدأ بأداة السؤال Wh و ينتهي بعلامة سؤال**

**الحل**

**مقدمة الحل wh أداة السؤال + subject + helping verb + main verb + cs .**

**" Why did you forget to bring your camera ? "**

**Hani asked me …………………………………………………………………………**

**" Where do you put your jacket ?**

**I asked him……………………………………………………………………………….**

**Verbs after to + infinitive or gerund**

**الأفعال التي يتبعها to + v.inf أو v.ing**

* + - * **Verbs followed by gerund V. ing الأفعال التي يتبعها**
  + **avoid يتجنب**
  + **consider يعتبر**
  + **dislike يكره**
  + **enjoy يستمتع**
  + **finish ينهي**
  + **practice يمارس**
  + **suggest يقترح**
  + **spend يمضي / ينفق**
    - * **أمثلة**
  + **She finished ……………………….. the story . ( read )**
  + **The girl enjoys ……………………. tennis. ( play )**
  + **I am avoiding ………………………. in the class now. ( smoke )**
    - * **Verbs followed by to + v.inf. مجرد الأفعال التي يتبعها**
  + **agree يوافق**
  + **ask يسأل**
  + **attempt يحاول**
  + **choose يختار**
  + **decide يقرر**
  + **expect يتوقع**
  + **forget ينسى**
  + **hope يأمل**
  + **manage يدبر**
  + **offer يعرض**
  + **promise يوعد**
  + **seem يبدؤ**
  + **advise ينصح**
  + **be able يقدر على**
* **أمثلة**
  + **She promises me ……………………… to the party. ( come )**
  + **The box is heavy but I manage ………………… alone. ( carry )**
  + **We forgot to …………………………. the goods . ( bring )**
    - * **Verbs followed by gerund / to + V.inf**

**to + مجرد أو V. ing الأفعال التي يتبعها**

* + **begin يبدأ**
  + **continue يستمر**
  + **intend ينوي**
  + **like يفضل**
  + **love يحب**
  + **hate يكره**
  + **prefer يفضل**
  + **start يبدأ**
  + **أمثلة**
* **Slawa begins…………………… for her project. ( prepare )**
* **She hate to ………………………. horror movies. ( watch )**
  + - * **Verbs followed by gerund / to + V.inf according to the meaning**

**حسب معنى الجملة V. ing أو to + مجرد الأفعال التي يتبعها**

* **Forget ينسى - stop يتوقف - remember يتذكر - try يحاول**
  + - * **أمثلة**
* **I forgot meeting her. نسيت أن كنت قابلتها**
* **I forgot to meet her. نسيت أن أقابلها**
* **I stopped smoking. أنا توقفت عن التدخين**
* **I stopped to smoke. أنا توقفت حتى أدخن**
* **I remember seeing the dentist . أتذكر بأنني رجعت طبيب الأسنان**
* **I must remember to see the dentist. يجب أن أتذكر أن أراجع طبيب الأسنان**
* **try + v.ing يجرب \* try + v.inf يحاول**
* **I tried …………………………. the tree . ( climb )**
* **I will try ………………………… the experiment in lab. ( do )**
* **I would prefer to…………………… coffee after lunch. ( drink )**

**Be used to / used to استخدام**

* + - * **Be used to + v.inf مجرد**

**is / was /**

**are / were / + used to + v.inf مجرد**

**am**

**\*يتبعها ضمير / اسم / اسم جراند V. ing**

**الاستخدام :- للتوضيح أننا معتادين على القيام بفعل معين بشكل اعتيادي من الماضي و ما زلنا نقوم به حتى الآن**

* + **We 've lived in the city , so we………….. the traffic . ( use to )**
  + **He didn’t like sleeping early , but now he………..it . (use to )**
  + **I have lived in England . I ………………………….speaking English. ( use to )**

* + - * **used to + v.inf مجرد / didn’t + use to + v.inf مجرد**

**\*يتبعها فعل مجرد أو فعل مجرد to +**

**الاستخدام :- للتوضيح أننا كنا معتادين على القيام بفعل معين في الماضي أما الآن فلا نقوم به**

* + **Rami ……………… be a school principle . but now he is tired. ( use to )**
  + **I……………………………… like horror movies when I was young. ( not , use to )**
  + **I …………….………….. carry 200 K.G. ( use to )**
  + **I …………………………..carrying 200 K.G. ( use to )**

**\* إذا كان في الجملة but now / but in these days / when I was الحل هو used to / to didn’t use**

**Cleft Sentences الجملة الجزئية**

**( Relative Clauses ) الأسماء الموصولة**

**الأسماء الموصولة هي (who, which , that , when , where , why …)**

**بالعربي بمعنى الذي / التي / الذين / اللواتي ...............**

**و سميت بالجملة الجزئية لأنها تأكد على معنى جزء من الجملة**

* **قبل الفراغ الحل بعد الفراغ**

**فعل who**

**عاقل whom فعل + فاعل**

**whose اسم عام**

* **أمثلة**
  + **I know the man ………………………… won the prize.**
  + **I know the woman ………………… we saw her yesterday.**
  + **I know the lady ……………………… car was stolen.**
* **قبل الفراغ الحل**

**which غير عاقل**

* + **Lina read the book……………….. she bought yesterday.**
  + **I liked the picture ……………… you drew .**
* **قبل الفراغ الحل**

**that غير عاقل / عاقل**

* + **I hate the woman……………….. doesn’t keep the secrets**
  + **I loved the tree …………………… is in the garden.**
* **قبل الفراغ الحل**

**Where مكان**

* + **That is the apartment …………………………. she lived.**
  + **Did you see the place ……………………… it hid ?**
* **قبل الفراغ بعد الفراغ الحل**

**فعل + فاعل where اسم مكان**

**فعل be …... which**

* + **This is the school ……………….. I studied in.**
  + **This is the school ………………… was built in 1923 .**
* **قبل الفراغ الحل**

**when زمن**

* + **It's a great day ………………….. I pass in Al-Tawjihi.**
  + **I hate the minute …………………. I saw you .**
* **قبل الفراغ الحل**

**Why سبب**

* + **I know the reason ……………….. she had come late.**
  + **I didn’t know the cause ……………. he is absent .**
* **Make cleft sentences , stressing the information in bold**
  + **Hanadi won the prize last year .**

**It was Hanadi who won the prize**

**…………………………………………………….**

* + **Al- Kindi contributed to the invention of the Oud.**

**The person who…………………………………………………………**

* **أعد كتابة ( اكتب الجملة الأولى حتى تصل إلى الاسم المكرر أو الضمير الذي يعود عليه و نستعيض عنه باسم موصول مناسب ومن ثم نكتب ما بعده و من ثم نكمل الجملة الثانية )** 
  + **Rana sold the house . The house was big and beautiful**

**………………………………………………………………………………..**

* + **The woman was very happy . Her daughter got engaged.**

**……………………………………………………………………………….**

* + **A mathematician is someone. He works with numbers.**

**………………………………………………………………………………….**

* **Defining relative clauses أشباه الجملة الموصولة المحددة**

**هي عندما تكون الجملة الموصولة لا يمكن حذفها لأن معناها أساسي في الجملة ( essential / necessary information )**

* + **The children who hate biscuits are uncommon .**
* **Non-defining relative clauses أشباه الجملة الموصولة الغير محددة**

**هي عندما تكون الجملة الموصولة يمكن حذفها لأن معناها غير أساسي في الجملة (not essential / not necessary information )**

* + **The children , who are in the garden , are my relatives**
  + **Ibn Sina , who was a brilliant doctor , wrote many books in medicine .**

**Articles**

**( a / an / the / X )**

**Letters الحروف**

* + **حروف العلة** **vowel letters** : ( a , e ,I o , u )
  + **الحروف الصحيحة consonant letters** : ( b , c , d , f , ……) كل الحروف ما عدا حروف العلة
  + **حروف شبه العلة semi-vowel letters** : ( W ,Y )و هي تعتبر كالحروف الصحيحة

**أدوات التعريف**

**a : - تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت ( حرف ) صحيح**

**an :- تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت ( حرف ) علة**

**\* لا نعتمد على الحروف التي لا تلفظ لاختيار أداة التمرين المناسبة**

horse - a home / a

**hour ( لا يلفظ )  
اور**

**honor ( لا يلفظ )  
اونر**

**an**

**\* حرف ( U ) إذا لفظ كحرف علة الحل : " an"**

**uncle  
آنكل**

**ugly**

**آقلي**

**an**

**\* حرف (U ) إذا لفظ كـ يو " yu " الحل : a**

**University  
يونيفرستي**

**Usual event**

**يوجول ايفنت**

**a**

**-**

* + **a Xerox / an x-ray a euphemism / an elephant**

**استخدامات ( a / an )**

* + **مع الوظيفة ( وظيفة الشخص )**
  + **مع الاسم النكرة أو الغير محدد**
  + **مع الاسم الذي يذكر لأول مرة في الفقرة أو الجملة**
  + **I am ……………………. doctor.**
  + **She is ………………….. engineer.**
  + **I saw ……………. man in the building.**
  + **They are ……………. teachers at that school.**

**\* الأسماء الغير معدودة لا تأتي مع a / an**

**استخدامات ( the )**

* + **مع الاسم الفريد من نوعه sun , moon , earth , king , world , internet……….**
  + **مع المسطحات المائية seas , rivers , oceans , canals…..**
  + **مع اسم التفضيل est صفة قصيرة the + / صفة طويلة the most +**
  + **مع أسماء الدول المركبة United / Kingdom / Republic**
  + **مع الأوقات الآتية the morning / the afternoon / the evening in**
  + **مع الاتجاهات التي بعدها of of Syria The North / South / East / West**
  + **مع الآلات الموسيقية The piano / guitar / oud**
  + **مع أسماء المناطق الجغرافية الجمع mountains / islands**
  + **مع الاسم المعرف أو الذي يعرفه كل من المتحدث و المستمع**
  + **مع الاسم الذي يذكر لمرة ثانية و ثالثة ..... في الفقرة**
  + **مع الاسم الخاص و يعرف من وجود اسم موصول أو حرف جر**
  + **مع الاختصارات the USA / the UK**

**استخدامات ( X )**

* + **مع أسماء الدول و العواصم و اللغات و المدن و القرى و الخ.. ما عدا ( the Sudan )**
  + **مع أسماء الأشخاص و الجنسيات و الألقاب و الشهر واليوم والسنة Dr. Abdullah**
  + **مع الأوقات الآتية dawn / noon / night …………. at**
  + **مع وسائل المواصلات إذا استخدمت by bus / taxi / cab / train**
  + **مع الاتجاهات بدون of South America**
  + **مع أسماء المناطق الجغرافية المفردة mount, mountain , island…**
  + **مع الاسم العام و النكرة**
  + **مع الأسماء الغير المعدودة**
  + **مع أسماء المناطق الجغرافية المفردة mountain / island**
  + **مع بعض الأماكن إذا استخدمت at home**
* **أمثلة**

**Fill the blanks**

* + **………… Nile river is ……………… longest river in the world.**
  + **I climbed …………. Mount Everest then I visited …….. Canary islands.**
  + **I will go to ………… UK and ………………. America.**
  + **She might see me in ………… evening or at ………….. night.**
  + **…………… sport is enjoyable.**
  + **…………… sport of football is enjoyable.**

**Correct the mistakes**

* + **I swam in a Dead sea in the Jordan yesterday.**
  + **She can play a guitar and she lives in the Amman.**

**Causative verbs**

**Have /get/ want/ +noun / pronoun +past participle**

**ضمير / اسم التصريف الثالث**

**Has gets wants**

**having getting**

**had got wanted**

**أمثلة**

فحصت أسناني عند طبيب الأسنان.I had my teeth checked by a dentist.

سأصلح تلفوني غدا.I will get my phone fixed tomorrow.

أريد أن احلق شعري.I want my hair cut.

**نمط الأسئلة على أسلوب أو صيغة السببية causative**

1. تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواسأو تصحيح الفعل المطبوع بالغامق **correct the verb**

الفعل الذي يأتي بعد المفعول به مثل my car, a photo of me, her eyes يكون تصريف ثالث, فالأفعال بين الأقواس في الأمثلة تصحح إلى الفعل بعد المفعول به مثل my tooth, the walls يجب إن يكون تصريف ثالث فنصحح ا

لأفعال بالغامق إلىpanted, removed

1.I had my car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yesterday.(repair)

2.Igot a photo of me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(take)

3.She had her eyes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .(test)

1.I will have my tooth **remove**.

2.I want the walls **paint**.

**تمـريـن**

1.Our fax machine is out of order. We need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(repair).

2.My bike isn’t working well. I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(service).

3.Your hair’s much too long. Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (cut).

4.My skirt is too long. Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (alter).

5.I've finished my camera film- I’ll have to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(develop).

6.The school gave her a certificate. She wants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(photocopy).

7.Ican \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my shoes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the shoe repairs (repair).

8.There is no running water in the house. I must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(connect).

9.Did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your face \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (make-up).

10. Idontknow what’swrong with my tyres. I’ll\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (them/check).

1.have it repaired 2.have it serviced 3.have/ cut 4.have/altered 5. Have it developed 6.have it photocopied 7. Have/ repaired 8. Have/ connected 9.have/ made-up 10.have them checked.

**2.إعادة كتابة الجمل rewrite**

- اكتب had أو got أو wanted

- ثم المفعول بهو يكون بعد الفعل

- ثم حول الفعل (الواقع قبل المفعول به) إلى تصريف ثالث, ثم cs

|  |
| --- |
| الكلام I asked someone to الواقع قبل الفعل take لا تنزله الكلام I went \_\_\_to الواقع قبل  الفعل Repair لا تنزله  الكلام my brother\_\_\_\_\_\_to الواقع قبل الفعل fix لا تنزله  الكلام I went\_\_\_\_\_to الواقع قبل الفعل remover لا تنزله |

1. I cut my hair yesterday

I had my hair cut yesterday.

2.I asked someone to take a photo of me .

I had a photo of me taken.

3.I went to the mechanic’s to repair my car.

I had my car repaired.

4.My brother asked someone to fix his bike.

Hehad his bike fixed.

5. I went to the dentist to remove my teeth.

1. We will take these trees out.

We will have these trees taken out.

2. I am going to have my hair cut next Tuesday.

I am going to have my hair cut next Tuesday.

**Possibilities الإمكانيات**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Must Can't  Might | **يأتي بعدها** | **أو** |
| Be + ing  Have + v.p.p  V.inf فعل مجرد | مضارع be + صفة / اسم  ماضي have + been + اسم / صفة |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Modals** | **الدلائل** |
| Must يجب أن | Sure , certain"ly" ,true , strong"ly" , definite"ly" , I know , I believe .  Must ) مهم دليل قوي ) almost sure are true . |
| Can't يجب لا  Couldn’t | Sure , certain"ly" ,true , strong"ly" , definite"ly" , impossible improbable .  Can't (دليل قوي مهم) almost sure are not true . |
| Might يمكن | Sure , uncertain , probable m possible m may be , I think , I believe not , I don't know / believe .  Might (مهم دليل قوي) almost unsure if are true or not . |

\* عند عدم وجود دليل بالجملة من خلال معنى الجملة بالاختيار المتعدد نعرف ماذا يجب أن نستخدم .

* + - * **أمثلة**

**-** Hani has two modern cars and a big house .

I am sure that He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be rich .

( can't , shouldn't , must )

**-** May be traffic is heavy , she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be late .

( must , might , can't )

**-** It must be an interesting place to visit .

In this sentences the speaker feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

( sure it is interesting , sure it is not interesting , unsure whether it is interesting or not )

أعد كتابة

**-** she is telling us the truth about the problem .

I'm sure that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (نحول الفعل إلى مجرد )

Grammar : modals for possibilityin the past

قواعد : أفعال التخمين في الماضي

تستخدم أفعال المودل لتخمين احتمال أو إمكانيه وقوع فعل في الماضي ,وهذه الافعال هي :

**الاستخدام الاداه المعنى** لا بد وأنه كان **Must** have vpp

للحديث عن شيء قوي الاحتمال trueأو

شبه مؤكد **sure,certain** الحدوث

لا يمكن إن يكون قد **Couldn’t** have pp

للحديث عن شيء قوي الاحتمال trueأو شبه مؤكد**sure**, **certain**

بعدم الحدوث ,تعبيرا عن عدم تصديق حدوثه disbelieve أو

الدهشه لحدوثه surprise (استبعاد حدوثه).

للقول باننا **غير متأكدين** من وقوع الفعل أو عدم وقوعهربما كان قد  **Might /**couldhavepp

**not sure** if it happened or not

.( Rich. (must be)/must have been ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ Ahamd had four cars. He

كان لدى احمد اربع سيارات .لا بد وانه كان غنيا.(تخمين مؤكد بانه كان غنيا لانه كان لديه ثلاث سيارات).

(could not rain ) last night./ couldn’t have rained ـــــــــــــــــــــــــThe ground was dry. It

الارضيه جافه. لا يمكن إن تكون قد أمطرت ليلة أمس .(تخمين مؤكد بعدم وقوع فعل المطر لان الأرضية جافة).

It.(might / could break)( might / could have ــــــــــــــــــــــــThe window was broken. Someone broken )

الشباك كان مكسورا . ربما يكون احدهم قد كسره .(لان من كسر الشباك غير, فالتخمين يكون ضعيفا أو غير مؤكد , فنستخدم

"Might أو could"

1. They -------------- goods such as spices, gold and animals.

(might trade)

1. Many roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture ---------------like.

(must be)

1. The language of the Nabateans---------------- a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic.

(could be)

1. The Nabatean society -----------------any slaves.

(might not use).

1. They----------------- illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain.

(can’t be).

**مصطلحات الألوان colour idioms**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **المصطلح** | **المعنى بالإنجليزي المطلوب** | |
| Out of the blue | بشكل غير متوقع / مفاجئ | Unexpectedly , suddenly |
| Red handed | متلبس بالجرم | In the act of doing something wrong |
| a white elephant | عمل فاشل | A useless possession |
| Give the green light | يوافق ، يأذن ، يسمح | Permission ,To say yes , agree |

* + - * **أمثلة**

what does the colour idiom " gave the green light " mean in the following sentence ;

My mother gave the green light for me to go out .

-----------------------------------------------------

**الاشتقاقات**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **المقاطع التي تنتهي بها الأسماء (N) Nouns** | |
| age ure hood th  ance ice ess ship  ence ee ism ity  tion or ist y  dom er tude ment  ette | **أمثلة** |
| Finance  Beauty  Investment  Actor |
| **المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الفعل (V) verb** | |
| en ise  iky ate  ity s  ize ide  ملاحظة : يأتي الفعل بدون حروف زيادة أحياناً | **أمثلة** |
| Act  Motivate  Realize |
| **المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الصفات (adj) adjective** | |
| able ful ing ate  ible like ed ant  ic less ous ent  ical al ive ry | **أمثلة** |
| Beautiful  Destructive |
| **المقاطع التي ينتهي به الظرف (adv) adverb** | |
| Ly  الظرف + ly صفة (adj)  \*اذا حذفت "ly" من نهاية الكلمة تصبح صفة . | **أمثلة** |
| Beautifully  Destructively |

**أدوات التعريف :**

( the , a , an )

**ضمائر الملكية :**

( 's , his , her , its , my , your , our , theirاسم )

**المحددات :**

( half نصف , all كل , someبعض , no لا , any أي , only فقط , other أخرى , another آخر , many المزيد , much الكثير , few , litte … )

**أسماء الإشارة :**

( this , that , these , those)

أي ضمير ملكية / أي أداة تعريف

**-** the , his اسم . (بعد الفراغ فعل أو نقطة أو حرف جر أو ضمير أو اسم شخص )

all , this

أي اسم إشارة / أي محدد

أي ضمير / أي أداة تعريف

**-** the , his صفة . (بعد الفراغ اسم )

all , this

أي اسم اشارة / أي محدد

\* الصفة في اللغة الإنجليزية تسبق الإسم .

More , most or less

يأتي بعدها اسم إذا لم يأتي بعد الفعل be

(is , are , am ,was , were )

\* يأتي الإسم بعد الصفة .

\* ياتي الإسم قبل الفعل .

\* يأتي الإسم بعد حرف الجر .

the , this

all , his حرف جر اسم اسم

حرف عطف اسم اسم

and / as well as

\* تأتي الصفة بعد أفعال (be) إذا كانت رئيسية

be (كـ فعل رئيسي) ( is , are , am , was , were ) صفة

\*تأتي الصفة قبل الإسم .

\* تأتي الصفة بعد الظرف (ly) extremely

\* تأتي الصفة بعد أفعال الشعور

( loveيحب , hate يكره , feel يشعر , like يحب , seem ( يبدو

very , bit

كثيراso صفة

too

quit

مثل as صفة as more

be ( is , are , am , was , were ) most صفة

( be إذا جاء قبلها أفعال ) less

صفة

او اكثر من صفة

اسم

فعل

حال ( ظرف )

(أداة تعريف ، ضمير ملكية

، اسم اشارة ، محدد)

**-** to فعل مجرد

**-** ( does , do , did ) فعل مجرد

**-** will would

shall should

can could مجرد فعل

may might

must had to

**-** ظرف , جملة كاملة (فراغ اول الجملة وبعده فاصلة ثم جملة كاملة )

**-** جملة كاملة  ظرف  فراغ في نهاية الجمله وقبله جملة كاملة الحل (ظرف))

**-** is (فعل مساعد ) ظرف (فراغ بين الأفعال) done (فعل رئيسي )

**-**  فعل ظرف حرف جر

**مشتقات تمارين المستوى الثالث المطلوب منك حفظها بالإضافة إلى في Glossary**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **فعل verb**  **V** | **اسم noun**  **N** | **صفة adjective**  **adj** | **ظرف adverb**  **adv** | **المعنى** |
| produce | Product /production | productive | productively | ينتج |
| ……. | medicine | medical | medically | دواء – طب |
| ……. | Nine | Ninth | ninthly | تسعة |
| Inherit | inheritance  / inheritor | inheritable | ………… | يرث |
| Origin | Origin | original | originally | ينشأ / أصلي |
| Invent | invention / inventor | inventive | inventively | يخترع |
| discover | discovery / discoverer | discoverable | ………. | يكتشف |
| influence | influence | influential | influentially | يؤثر |
| Weave | Weaving / weaver | ………… | ………… | يحيك |
| Attract | attraction | attractive | attractively | يجذبٍ |
| Create | Creation | creative | creatively | يبدع |
| …….. | tradition | traditional | traditionally | تقليد |
| contemporise | contemporisation | contemporary | Contemporarily | يحدث – تزامن |
| ……… | Culture | cultural | culturally | ثقافة |
| educate | education | educational  educated | educationally | يربي |
| ………… | Major / majority | major | ………… | رئيسي |
| Visualize | Vision | visual | visually | يبصر |
| translate | translation  translator | translated | ………… | يترجم |
| ………… | archaeology archaeologist | archaeological | archaeologically | اثار |
| appreciate | appreciation | appreciative | appreciatively | يقدر |
| Collect | collection | collective | collectively | يجمع |
| Install | Installation | ………… | ………… | يركب |
| operate | operation | operational | ………… | يعمل |
| Expect | expectance | expectant | expectantly | يتوقع |
| ………… | ………… | ongoing | ………… | مستمر |

* + - * **أمثلة**

**1.** Teachers should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their students during the lesson .

( attractively )

**2**. Marwa takes an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part in her school affairs .

( influentially )

**3.** We must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the natural resources of our country .

( appreciative )

**4.** To my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I will get high score in the exam .

( expect )

**5.** The picture was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drawn by the artist .

( invent )

**6.** Petra is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sites in Jordan .

( archaeologist )

**7.** Ibn Sina wrote ………………… textbooks. ( medicine )

**8.** The Middle East is famous for of …………………. olive oil. ( produce )

**sentences الجملة**

Subject (فاعل ) + verb ( فعل) + complement senrences ( Object مفعول به )

Pronoun

ضمير

Noun

اسم

**Nouns**

**Personal nouns**

أسماء شخصية

1- Mohammad

2- Ali

3- Sana

4- Al-salt

**Uncountable Nouns**

الأسماء الغير معدودة

( سوائل ، غازات ، حبيبات صغيرة )

شاي tea

رز rice

ماء water

هواء air

Countable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة

**Singular مفرد**

ولد boy

طاولة table

كتاب book

صندوق box

شركة company

رجل man

فأرة mouse

سن tooth

طفل child

**جمع plural**

boys

tables

books

boxes

companies

men

mice

teeth

children

\* معظم الأسماء المعدودة نضيف لها حرف (s) عند الجمع .

\* الحروف التي بنهاية الكلمات التالية نضيف لها es بدل s ( o , z , x , ss , ch , sh , th , ph )

**الضمائر Pronoun**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Possessive**  **ملكية (يأتي بعدها اسم**  **أو اسم + صفة مباشرة )** | **Object**  **مفعول به** | **Subject**  **فاعل** | |
| His  Her  Its | Him  Her  It | هو He  هي she  لغير العاقل It | **مفرد** |
| Their  Our  Your  My | Them  Us  You  Me | هم ، هما They  نحن we  أنتِ ، أنتَ You  أنا I | **جمع** |

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plays football every day .

( He , Him , His )

**2.** I look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Amman

( they , them , their )

**3.** This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book .

( I , me , my )

**4.** she gave\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book .

( we . us , our )

\* إذا وجد أداة تعريف أو اسم إشارة لا يأتي مع ضمير الملكية .

**Verbs**

**Verbs**

**Main verbs الأفعال الرئيسية**

تكون رئيسية في الجملة ومعناها رئيسي .

**Helping verbs الأفعال المساعدة**

تساعد في تكوين الجملة ومعناها .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Helping Verb** | | | |
| **Past participle التصريف الثالث** | **Past ماضي** | **Present مضارع** | **Infinitive مجرد** |
| Been | Was مفرد  Were جمع | Is مفرد  Are جمع  Am I | Be يكون |
| Done | did | Does مفرد  Do جمع | Do يفعل |
| Had | had | Has مفرد  Have جمع | Have يملك |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Modals** | |
| **ماضي** | **مضارع** |
| Would | Will سوف |
| Should | Shall سوف |
| Could | Can يستطيع |
| Might | May يمكن |
| Had to | Must يجب |
| Had to | Have to ( مفرد) يجب  Has to (جمع ) |

**Main Verbs الأفعال الرئيسية**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **الأفعال الرئيسية** | |
| **Irregular Verbs الأفعال الشاذة** | **Regular Verbs الأفعال المنتظمة** |
| هي الأفعال التي لا تنتهي ب ed لا في الماضي ولا في التصريف الثالث | هي الأفعال التي تنتهي ب ed في الماضي والتصريف الثالث |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Past participle**  **تصريف ثالث** | **Past**  **ماضي** | **Present**  **مضارع " مجرد "** |
| Visited | Visited | Visit |
| Played | Played | Play |
| Liked | Liked | Like |
| Loved | Loved | \* love |

**\* إذا جاء حرف (e) آخر الفعل نضيف (d) فقط في الماضي والثالث .**

**travel travelled travelled \*\***

**\*\* نضاعف الحرف الصحيح إذا جاء بين حرفي علة .**

* + **نحول ( y) إلى (I ) إذا سبقها حرف صحيح قبل اضافة "ed " أو "es "**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **أفعال شاذة ( مطلوب حفظها )** | | |
| Gone | Went | Go يذهب |
| Eaten | Ate | Eat يأكل |
| Cut | Cut | Cut يقطع |
| Swum | Swam | Swim يسبح |

* + **حروف العلة** **vowel letters** : ( a , e , I o , u )

**- الحروف الصحيحة consonant letters** : ( b , c , d , f , ……) كل الحروف ما عدا حروف العلة

**semi-vowel letters** : ( W ,Y )  **حروف شبه العلة-**

**Verb( الفعل) + ing**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **V.inf الفعل المجرد** | **V+ing** |
| Sing  Break  Building  Cost  Do  See  \*\*Come  Give  Ride | \*Singing  Breaking  Building  Costing  Doing  Seeing  Coming  Giving  Riding |
| **\* إذا جاء "ing " أصلي في الفعل نضيف له "ing" كبقية الأفعال .**  **\*\* إذا جاء حرف " e" آخر الفعل نقوم بحذفه قبل إضافة " ing " .** | |
| \* Play  Study  Buy | Playing  Studying  Buying |
| **\* يبقى حرف " Y " كما هو عند إضافة " ing "** | |
| Feed  Feel  \* Ge**t**  Hi**t**  Si**t**  Swi**m** | Feeding  Feeling  Getting  Hitting  Sitting  Swimming |
| **\* نضاعف الحرف الصحيح إذا جاء بين حرفي علة وكان التشديد في المقطع الثاني .** | |
| **\* O**pen  **An**swer  **Ha**ppen | **Opening**  **Answering**  **Happening** |
| **\* لا يضاعف الحرف الصحيح إذا جاء بين حرفي علة إذا كان التشديد في المقطع الأول وقليلة هذه الأفعال .** | |

**Functions سؤال الوظائف اللغوية**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **الكلمة في السؤال** | **الكلمة في الجملة** |
| Opinion | Think , seem , look, believe, in my view , in fact |
| Agreement | Agree , yes , right ,okay |
| Disagreement | Disagree, no , not ,don’t agree |
| Recommendation | Believe |
| Decision | Decide |
| Past event  Present event  Future event | Past verb/ indicator  Present verb / indicator  Future verb / indicator |
| Time  مدح ، ذم ، وصف ، الخ | Time  مدح ، ذم ، وصف ، الخ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **الكلمة في السؤال** | **الجواب** |
| Accepting something  Agreement | Yes , of course |
| Refusing something  Disagreement | No . I الفعل not |

* + - * **مثال**

Complete the dialogue with a sentence indicates agreement ?

**A-** I think Mr Mustafa s a great person .

**B-** ………………………………………………

**Editing سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء**

* + - * **تأتي الحروف الكبيرة في الحالات التالية :**

**1.** أسماء الأشخاص والعائلات والدول والمدن والعواصم والقرى والشوارع وأسماء المناطق الجغرافية : قارات ، بحار ، انهر ....

**2.** أول الفقرة وأول الجملة وبعد النقطة ( ; . ? ! ) وبعد علامات الاقتباس .

**3.** ضمير " I " بمعنى " أنا " أينما وجد .

**4.** الاختصارات مثل : " USA , UN , UEA "

**5.** أسماء المؤسسات والشركات .

**6.** الأديان والألقاب والمناصب واللغات والجنسيات والزمن " شهر . يوم .. " .

**سؤال التعبير Guided writing**

**أدوات الربط Linking word**

**- and : و**

**- also : أيضاً " لا تأتي في آخر الجملة "**

**- too : أيضاً " تأتي في آخر الجملة "**

**- plus : إضافة**

**- in addition : بالإضافة**

**أدوات المقارنة Contrasting word**

\* نستخدمها فقط عند الكتابة عن ميزات وسلبيات الشيء .

- **but : لكن " وسط الجملة"**

**- Although : بالرغم من "أول الجملة "**

**- However :لكن " وسط الجملة"**

**on the one hand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . on the other hand .**

**من الناحية الأخرى وسط الجملة من الناحية الأولى أول جملة**

|  |
| --- |
| العنوان |
| جملة 1 -  \* نحول الفعل في بداية الجملة إلى فعل ing + جملة 2 -  جملة 3-  جملة 4- |

**الحل**

There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_العنوان\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_جملة 1\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_جملة 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

There is another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ العنوان\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ جملة 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\* نكتب الكلمة الأولى في العنوان في الجملة الثانية بدون s ليس جمع إذا مع ثلاثة جمل**

**\* اذا جاءت أربعة جمل في الصندوق يكون كتابة الجملة الثانية كالآتي :**

There are other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ العنوان\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ جملة 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and جملة 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**\***  اذا جاء سؤال في العنوان بأداة السؤال (**Wh** ) نحذفها والفعل المساعد بعدها ونكتب مكانها " things that " في الجملتين ونحذف علامة السؤال من العنوان .

**مثال**

|  |
| --- |
| **Reasons that make people leave their home countries** |
| * + **seek a better life .**   + **complete education .**   + **find better jobs .** |

**الحل**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….**

**ميزات وسلبيات استخدام أدوات المقارنة**

On the one hand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_العنوان\_\_\_\_\_\_ الفعل ) is مفرد, are ( جمع \_\_\_\_ميزات\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ميزات\_\_\_\_\_ . On the other hand ,

نستبدل الفاصلة (,) ب (and) إذا وجدت بين ميزتين

They ( جمع ) حسب is (مفرد) إذا لم يوجد \_\_\_\_\_\_\_سلبية\_\_\_\_\_\_

It (مفرد) العنوان are (جمع) فعل مساعد

|  |
| --- |
| Text Message |
| Advantages ( نفس معنى Argument for ) | Quick and easy |
| Disadvantages ( نفس معنى Argument Against ) | Not so serious |

**الحل**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**مثال لوصف شيء ( مهم )**

|  |
| --- |
| **العنوان Successful people** |
| - ( جملة 1 ) work hard .  - ( جملة 2 ) Communicate openly .  - ( جملة 3 ) welcome change .  - ( جملة 4 ) learn new skills . |

**الحل**

العنوان \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_جملة 1\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_جملة 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

In addition العنوان \_\_\_\_\_ جملة 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and جملة 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_ too .

**الكتابة عن شخص أو شيء**

|  |
| --- |
| **اسم الشخص** |
| - ( جملة 1 )  - ( جملة 2 ) نحول الفاعل إلى ماضي بسيط ( تصريف ثاني ) \*  - ( جملة 3 )  - ( جملة 4 ) |

**الحل**

اسم الشخص أو الشيء \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_جملة 1\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_جملة 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

اسم الشخص \_\_\_\_\_ جملة 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_( and جملة 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_ too ) .

\* إذا لم يكن هناك جملة 4 نحذف الذي بين الأقواس .

|  |
| --- |
| **Mustafa Salameh** |
| - reach the top of mount Everest .  - climb all seven of the worlds highest mountain .  - join an elite club . |

**-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**Name : الاسم**

**Date of birth : تاريخ الولادة**

**Place of birth : مكان الولادة**

**Date of death : تاريخ الوفاة**

**Place of death: مكان الوفاة**

**Profession : المهنة**

**Achievements : إنجاز 1 إنجاز 2**

**الحل**

**الاسم was born in تاريخ الولادة in مكان الولادة . He / She died in تاريخ الوفاة in مكان الوفاة . He / She was المهنة . He / She was**

**إنجاز 1 and he / she was إنجاز 2 .**

**المكان place**

**الموقع location**

**Facilities خدامات**

**Specialties خصائص**

**المكان is on الموقع . It has many facilities like …… . خدامات It has …خصائص**

**Free Writing**

عند كتابة موضوع التعبير لا بدّ من التقيد بالأمور التالية :

**1.** الكتابة عن نفس الموضوع .

**2.** وضع الإطار الخاص للموضوع إذا كان رسالة ، تقرير ، توصية .... .

**3.** ترتيب الفقرات واستخدام علامات الترقيم والحروف الكبيرة .

**4.** الكتابة بلغة قواعدية وإملائية صحيحة .

**5.** الكتابة عن كل ما يطلبه السؤال من معلومات .

**6.** استخدام عبارات وأفكار ذات قوة بالموضوع .

**7.** محاولة التقييد بعدد الكلمات المطلوبة فلا يكون أقل بكثير .

**8.** ترتيب الخط والكتابة باللغة الإنجليزية الصحيحة .

Free writing:

Choose one of the following to write at least 80 words:

1 A night to remember.

2. Write a letter to a friend describing a visit you did. Where did you go?When did you go there? How did you feel? And any related information.

Your name is Mahmoud khilah.

Your address is: PO. Box 2011. Amman- Jordan.

3. Write a report to the school magazine about the reasons and solutions to the shortage of water.

4. Write a report about the advantages and disadvantages of having technology in schools in Jordan.

5. Write an essay considering the arguments for or against having pets at home.

6. Very few tourists come to your town because they don't know a lot about it. Write a recommendation letter to the Jordan Times in order to solve the problem.

Modal answer:

Question Number Five:

Free writing: ?

A night to remember:

Each one of us has unforgettable night in his life; according to me

I have a night that I can't forget all my life. I will always remember this night and even I will tell my kids about.

Once I was ten years old, I still remember that it was my

birthday. All my family was visiting us and wanted to celebrate my

birthday. After two hours may be at 12 o'clock, all my relatives went home and my father and mother went to sleep. I was happy and couldn't sleep, so I turned my computer on and started to play. I was deeply interesting when suddenly I heard a strange sound. I didn't pay attention. I continued my game but the sound became close and close. I felt scared when I saw three masked men. One of them attacked me. I felt that it was the last day in my life.

I was unable to move. The masked man was having a knife in

his hand and this thing scared me. I couldn't scream but I remembered that I had my mobile in my pocket. The masked men were talking to each other and just at that moment I sent a message to my father. My father directly called the police. After five minutes the police arrived. They took the masked men. I was very scared.

I really felt frightened and can't believe myself when I saw my

mother waking me to go to school. I really was happy that the previous night was just a dream no more.

Describing a visit:

P.O. Box 1646

Amman , Jordan.

Date:

Dear friend:

How are you and how is your family? I hope you're fine. Tell me

about your holiday. How do you spend it? I hope you will visit me here in Jordan.

I'm writing this letter to tell you about a visit we did to Palestine. It

was my first visit to Palestine. I went to my grand's home. I met my

cousins for the first time. I really was very happy to be there. My cousins took me to many beautiful places there. I enjoyed myself there. We went to the sea there. The beach is really beautiful. They took me on a boat and we went fishing. Personally, I was a bad fisher man but they used to do that. I can't tell about the variety kinds of fish there. We also played volleyball in the beach. I hope you were with me.

Two weeks later, we went to Jerusalem. This is the part of my visit

that I can't forget all of my life the moment when we entered the mosque of the dome of the rock ( Al Aqsa ). Where we did alsala there. I was very happy that I went to the mosque. You can't imagine how many people we met in the mosque. My family also felt very happy.

I hope that I will go to Palestine once more. I won't forget this visit.

Finally, I hope that I will go with you to Palestine.

I look forward to seeing you as soon as possible.

Best wishes.

To:

From :

Date :

Subject : A report about shortage of water in Jordan:

The aim of this report is talking about a serious problem in our beloved country. It is the shortage of water.

There are some reasons such as:

A: People don't care about the use of water. If you can notice , you find that many people use water in a wrong way.

B: Desert cover a long distance of Jordan and this play a majour role in the shortage of water in our country.

C: May be the shortage of rain in the year can be added to the problem which causes the problem.

However, there are some solutions such as:

A: There should be awareness in school, TV and many kinds of media about the need of water.

B: I think we should build many dams in which we can get more and more water.

C: I advise every one and myself to decrease in the use of water such as taking short showers and so on.

Finally, water is a precious resource we should use it in a correct way and not in a wrong way in order not to lose it.

To:

From :

Date :

Subject : A report about advantages of disadvantage of using technology inside schools in Jordan:

The aim of this report is to talk about/ examine using

technology inside schools in Jordan.

There are several positive things.

a. It is obvious that using technology inside schools saves time as itvery easy to reach to any piece of information quickly.

b. As a matter of fact, many children feel shy to take part in a

discussion with a teacher directly, by using technology we give a

chance to shy students to participate among each other.

c. It is also worth mentioning that using technology is a very

important way for intercultural understanding.

However, there are some disadvantages:

a. Although using technology saves time, it needs very expensive

equipment and this may cause a problem in our schools.

b. We all agree that the technology encourages group learning, but

many students might use it in a negative way.

To sum up, on the one hand it is very nice to have such thing in our schools. On the other hand, we should not be passive recipient of the technology.

Argument about having pets at houses:

Pets are found at many houses, many people all over the world can't live without having or keeping pets. On the other hand, some people refuse the idea of having pets at home. In this essay I will consider arguments with and arguments against pets.

I will start by considering the argument for pets. People who are with the idea of keeping pets said that it is beautiful to keep pets. They use it as a kind of entertainment in their homes they can't live without pets. Other people think that pets can be used as a kind of decoration at home.

I will now move to people who are against keeping pets. They say that keeping pets may cause a lot of diseases. They also say that pets may damage the house and sometimes make it very dirty.

Personally, I don't have any feeling about keeping pets. I think pets are beautiful especially if they are birds. But I also think they may make the house dirty too.

Dear editor:

Recently, tourists come to visit our country and this is a very beautiful thing that people from all over the world come to spend their holydays in this country. They go directly to Aqaba, Petra or the Dead Sea.

Unfortunately, not many of them know about this town. Although we live in a beautiful country, people of other courtiers don't know a lot about it. And I think this relates to many reasons such as: There are not a lot of national programmes in TV about the cities in the country. If there are more programmes about all the cities, people will have more information about all of the cities and places in our country.

Also, I think there are not many parks, museums or theatre in my town like the rest of the towns in the country. This makes the tourists dislike coming here. I think if there are some parks or a zoo or something like that, many people from all over the world will come and visit this beautiful town.

Finally, I recommend that the media should play an important part

advancing this town to the people of the other countries.

**مقالة essay   
عن مشكلة**

**المشكلة** is abig problem which increasing all over the world especially in the middle East . We can recognize this problem in our beloved country Jordan.

There are many reasons for this problem such as **أسباب المشكلة**

Also there are negative things could increase this problem like **تصرفات سلبية**

I have a lot of suggestions and recommendations such as **اقتراحات لتوقيف المشكلة**

In my opinion , I think we all should work together to stop this problem .

وغيرها من المواضيع يجب التدرب عليها .